Amusements, Tectures, etc., Chis Chening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.-Italian Opera BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st, and Sixth-ave.

FIFTH-AVE, THEATER .- "Surf." GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third-st. and applicate - Tweire Templatica."
NIBLO'S GARDEN. - "Duke's Motto." Feehter.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Aminadab Sleek," "The Spit-THEATRE FRANCAIS.-Opera Bouffe: "Genevieve THE TAMMANY .- "The Glorious Seven," &c.

WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway and Thirteenth-Woon's MUSEUM, Broadway and 30th-st.-From 9 m. te 10 p. m. A12; "Pilgrim of Love." A18; "Faust." Giant

CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES, Astor-place.—Day

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Third Winter NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.-Grand Pro-

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS.-Miscellaneous per-

MRS. WALTER C. LYMAN: St. Ann's Church .-WENDELL PHILLIPS: Lyric Hall,-"Daniel O'Con-REV. H. D. NORTHRUP; Forty-ninth-st. Wigwam.

Rev. T. DEWITT TALMAGE: Thirty-fourth-st. Pres-REV. S. IRÆNEUS PRIME: No. 285 Hadson-st. -

Business Rotices.

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For the accommodation of up-town resi-tents Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 5 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth stee, where advertisements for THE TRIBENE will be received up to 72 in the evening.

New-Dork Duily Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1870.

Tranquility is reported from Paris, after a bloodless defeat of the defenders of barricades creeted in the neighborhood of the Royal Palace. All the editors of the Marscillaise have been arrested. Disturbances have occurred in Marseilles. == The illness of John Bright, and the introduction in Parliament of a bill to enable aliens to acquir and hold land are reported from England. - An official account of the Havana assassination is published. - Dr. Dollinger's letter against Papal infallibility is widely denounced by the Ultramontanists.

In the Senate yesterday, a substitute was offered for the House bill for the admission of Mississippi; bitls were introduced to change the boundaries of the Judicial Circuits, and to amend the neutrality laws; the Census bill was discussed and tabled-46 to 9, == the House, the contested election case of Foster agt. Covode, was considered, and Mr. Covode was admitted to a seat; the Legislative Appropriation bill was discussed, but no vote was reached.

The Connecticut Republican Convention renominated their old State officers, with the exception of Lieutenant Governor. - The Missouri House has amended the School law by allowing women to vote on raising taxes for school purposes, = A tornado caused great damage in Virginia City, Nevada, killing one man, and injuring several others. —— The Hudson River is again closed with ice between Hudson and Albany.

Gen. Roberts, ex-Postmaster of Brooklyn, is charged with embezzling from the Money-Order fund. - The alleged atrocities on the Neptune are specifically denied. - A bust of the late James T. Brady has been presented to the Law Institute. - Judge Ingraham overrules Judge McCunn, and discharges Prison Warden Stacom, - Judge Bosworth has been renominated for Police Commissioner. - Gold, 1201. 1204. 1204. Temperature, 27, 34, 33, 32.

The voice of Virginia is added to that of Mississippi in favor of universal amnesty. We cannot believe that this measure of sound statesmanship can long be delayed.

The Annual Election of officers of the American Institute takes place to-day, between the hours of 3 and 8 p. m. We believe three tickets are in the field, and that considerable interest has been excited. We urge every member who can do so to attend and cast his

At last we have a step taken toward the decision of a question which has grown wearisome by constant iteration, and indeed almost nauscating to the public. We mean the squabble between the staff and the line in the Navy. The House Naval Committee has decided, justly we think, that the rank of the staff should ae positive.

We suspect that there is not much to choose between the different factions which are struggling for recognition at Washington among the Republicans of Georgia. The main thing for Congress to do, however, is to hasten the admission of that State. No State can be successfully governed, if at all, from the base of Washington. Let us, as soon as possible, remit the question of their government to themselves.

It is not often that we have the pleasure of agreeing with our Democratic friends in the Legislature, and therefore it is with surprise as well as satisfaction that we record the renomination of Judge Bosworth for Police Commissioner. Good citizens will rejoice at the event as an indication that, whatever they may do in other directions, the Democratic leaders are not prepared to overthrow or materially change the Police organization. Judge Bosworth is respected and trusted by all parties, and his presence in the Board will be B guaranty of good order for the people and just treatment of the members of the force.

Caucusing at Albany last evening was lively for the Democrats-dull for the other side. extent of overbearing Greene's fraudulent pre-Mr. Tweed engineered and presided over the Unterrified, and at it they went. Francis than even seem to do wrong. We know right Kiernan was nominated for Regent of the well the mill in which the fraudulent Natu-University, in spite of Mr. Flagg's mysterious ralization Certificates were ground out hint that he was wanted for higher honors. With true Democratic thrift, Mr. heads; we do not know that those Certifi-Kiernan took his small slice readily. On Police Commissioner there was a more lively debate. Mr. Creamer hoped this would be the last time that Democrats would be called upon have been so traced, Gen. Van Wyck must lose to elect such an officer, yet he named the seat. The fact that the House is largely Judge Bosworth. Mr. Fields would Republican should make the majority exceednot select a man by way of compli- ingly careful not to give a contested seat to ment, and reflected severely upon the Judge's our side unless his right to it is judicially age-he wanted a more energetic man. established. He would give Kings County a chance, but | P. S. Since the above was written, the House | Then, certainly, it was his manifest duty to

the delegation was not united, and he proposed Shepard F. Knapp. Mr. Jacobs said Kings would take care of herself; she did not want a Commissioner. Mr. Murphy said these Commissions were to wiped out-therefore, he would vote for Judge Bosworth; he did not, however, wish to commit his party to any particular course. Mr. Field got the wink from Mr. Tweed and abruptly withdrew his candidate, Mr. Knapp. In five minutes Judge Bosworth had 46 votes; James B. Craig, 16; and Mr. Knapp 1-the spiteful Senator Fields, The caucus then went at the Commissions, several members desiring a clean sweep of the whole lot. Mr. Norton wanted to include the Supervisors, declaring it to be an infamous body, all of which Supervisor Tweed took with his usual nonchalance. After two hours of wrangling, the caucus adjourned

without voting upon the resolutions. The Republicans, with the becoming meekness of a minority, went through their business smoothly. For Regent of the University they nominated Henry R. Selden, ex-Lieutenant-Governor, and a gentleman who does honor to the State in any position. For Police Commissioner they named Samuel Booth, ex-Mayor of Brooklyn; and then, having neither spoils to divide nor quarrels to settle, they quietly adjourned.

Elsewhere we print a general and specific denial of the charges of cruelty at sea printed yesterday. The high character of the captain of the ship is enough to warrant the public in preferring his statement, and we shall accept t as true unless the complainants make out a

CONTESTED ELECTIONS AND SEATS. Every earnest, thoughtful believer in republican institutions will watch against the influences which threaten to undermine and subvert them; chief among which is corruption at the ballot-boxes. Whenever it shall be established that the officially-declared results of elections do not habitually conform to the expressed judgment of a majority of those who, being entitled to exercise the Right of Suffrage, either did vote, or in good faith endeavored and offered to do so, then the Republic will be practically extinct. The forms may remain for ages, as the savage, bloody despots, who as Emperors afflicted the Roman world for the most part of the first three Christian centuries, affected to have been intrusted with power by the Roman Senate and People and to wield it in their behalf; but a nominal republic, ruled through the instrumentality of repeaters and ballot-bex stuffers, with the cooperation of false canvassers, would be more corrupt, tyrannical, intolerable, than any undisguised despotism ever yet endured by man.

Subordinate to fraudulent voting, but in close relationship with it, is legislation by representatives not duly elected, but pitch-poled into the law-making body by partisan partiality. We entreat republicans of all parties to beware of this. It may seem hard for a State or district to go unrepresented in Congress: how much worse, then, to be mis-represented by one to whom an election was refused, and who goes counter to their cherished convictions!

-One of the twenty-six seats in the House from Pennsylvania has remained hitherto unfilled, because of a double return. The House yesterday deliberated and acted thereon. The World forestalled its decision by reiterated misstatements whereof this is a sample:

"The long-pending contest of Covode against Foster, of the XXIst Pennsylvania District, occupied most of to lay's session of the House. The point of this contest differs from many others, in the fact that neither party ecenpies a seat nor holds a certificate of election from the Governor. Gen. Foster was elected by about 400 majority; but the man who spells Philadelphia with a small f' maintains that this was made up of fraudulent votes, and that he was elected by a majority ranging amon

Comments by The Tribune. done before: we will make a citation from The World Almanac for 1869; which (page 104) reports the vote in 1868 for Representative in Congress from the XXIst District of Pennsyl-

nia as follows:				
Fayette Indiana	2,379	·	Covode, Rep. 3,819 4,755 5,192	
m	10.000		10.000	

Henry D. Foster over John Covode, 41. Now we will quote from the same dusty au hority the vote of that District for Auditor General at that same (October) election, as also at the Presidential (November) election which soon followed:

À	10 10	Auditor General.		President.	
The second second second	Fayette Indiana Vestmoreland	4,773 2,301	Hartras, ft. Rep. 3,745 4,842 5,835	4,608 2,223 6,360	67mil 3,792 4,809 5,285
	Total 1	3.643	13.992	13.291	13,886

The highest vote over cost in the district was that of October, 1868, when Gen. Hartranft (Repub.) carried it by 279 majority.

All this does not prove that Mr. Covode was elected by a majority of the votes legally cast: but it creates a strong presumption that he was. We trust that the House will do exact justice in the premises, whether that favors one side or the other. We believe that Gen. Foster's nominal majority of 41 votes was procured by fraud; but we would not have the House so decide unless the proof is conclusive. -So with regard to the contest from our own State. The Counties of Orange and Sullivan, forming the XIth District, are officially declared to have cast in '68 for Gen. Chas. H. Van Wyck (Rep.) 11,298 votes; for Geo. W. Greene (Dem.) 11,620: majority for Greene, 322. That district increases slowly or not at all in population; yet its vote of '68 was Two Thousand more than ever before, of which we are confident that at least one-half was fraudulent, and at least nine-tenths of it cast for Greene. Purge the poll of illegal votes, and we have no doubt that Gen. Van Wyck would be elected by about 500 majority.

But it is one thing to be morally sure of this and another to be able to prove it; and we would not have the seat given to Gen. Van Wyck unless he has been able to show just where and how much he was cheated, to the ponderance. Far better submit to injustice which gave that district to the Coppercates have been traced up to the hands of the illegal voters who carried that district for Sevmour, Hoffman, and Greene. And, unless they

has decided that Mr. Covode was duly elected, and he has been sworn in. We leave what we had written unchanged, as the principle is unaffected by that decision.

COUNTING CHICKENS.

The sanguine youth who answered his friend's inquiry as to his luck in angling that "When I catch this fellow that is nibbling, and nine more, I shall have ten," has many imitators among our anti-Tariff cotemporaries. Thus The World cheers its importing patrons with the assurance that

" So soon as the West is represented in Congress in proortion to its population, the era of high tariffs will end. The Protectionists have, even now, a majority of only eleven; and the New Apportionment will at once change it into a majority at least thrice as great on the other

side." -If the British manufacturers and jobbers could only believe that assurance, it would save them a pile of money. Their "Free-Trader" might be stopped, its office shut up, and their

fabrication of tracts suspended. But they are not so green. They know that in Iowa, the heart of the Great West, the Hon. George G. Wright, an avowed Protectionist, has just been sent to the U. S. Senate for six years in place of Gov. Grimes, a bitter Free-Trader; that the Governor of Missouri declared for Protection in his late Annual Message; that a full half of the Missouri delegation are Protectionists; that, though the St. Louis organs of both the great parties are industriously, spitefully anti-Protective, a public meeting recently held in that city, after hearing able speakers on each side, decided for Protection; that many leading Democrats of that city, including the Hon. John Hogan, who lately represented her in Congress, are active Protectionists; and they comprehend that they are yet to fight for the West. They may carry it for a season; but they will have to fight for every square inch of it, and to fight under disadvantages they have not yet fully comprehended.

For the West, like the South under the new impulse inaugurated by Free Labor, is turning her attention to Manufactures. Missouri has probably more Iron Ore than any other State; Indiana and Illinois abound in excellent Coal: West Virginia and Kentucky have both Coal and Iron: and St. Louis, which not long ago bought all her Iron from the East, is now selling thousands of tuns to Pittsburgh. Indiana promises soon to make the best Pig Iron in large quantities; Illinois (at Chicago), Michigan (near Detroit), and Wisconsin (at Milwaukee) are already producing freely, though but a flea-bite of what they soon will if Protection be adhered to. With the Tariff well let alone, we shall be making Pig Iron largely at the base of the Rocky Mountains within four years. So with regard to Textile Fabrics, The World says:

"It was not till after the Southern Senators and Repreentatives withdrew from Congress, in the Winter before the war, that the Protectionists were able to pass the forrill tariff. With the South again represented, and ooth the West and the South largely strengthened, Protection will be repudiated by majorities which will make the editor of THE TRIBUNE stare and gasp."

-The World forgets that the South that went out of Congress was different from that which is coming in. The former bred laboring men and women for sale, and sold them: hence were inveterate and ultra Free-Traders; the new South believes in "government of the People, by the People, for the People," and considers a laboring man made to vote, not to be sold from an auction block, as may be seen in its vote on Marshall's proposition. Every month increases the intelligence of the Southern laboring class, and thus hastens the development of Southern Manufactures. Already, Virginia and North Carolina are exporting homemade Pig Iron; cotton factories are rising by the Southern water-falls; and a few years will witness a heavy exportation of the Southern staple in the form of Yarn, Drills, and Brown Goods generally; and then Good-bye to Southern Free Trade! Slavery frowned down Manufactures; Free Labor will cherish and develop them; and the South will conform her policy To show the recklessness of the above state- to her exigencies, as New-England did before ment, we will do what was probably never her. As to who will "stare and gasp," just wait and see!

M. OLLIVIER'S COUP DE THEATRE.

Paris enjoys another interval of enforced tranquillity. Bayonets have administered to her by moral effect that dose of nauseous quiet to which many patriotic Frenchmen have so bitterly accustomed themselves. The latest telegram yesterday told us that the beauteous and heroic city, as an English historian of barricades once called her, slumbered in that peace which is Empire. Our latest telegram to-day will tell the same story-that the enfant terrible, child of storm and famine and terror, changeling of the guillotine, and the barricades, and the coup d'état, sleeps in her cradle with an army to do her nursing. But Paris has done better than could have been expected-and worse, as some may add. At all events, those Napoleonists in England and elsewhere who, as Louis Blanc says, are more Bonapartist Rep. maj. for Hartranft, 279; do. for Grant, 595 than the Bonapartists themselves, will have to modify their robust faith in the tameness and tractability of this syren of peace and fury of war. The workingmen, the canaille, the carrion, as Prince Bonaparte would call them, have dared to build their barricades near the Palais-Royal. It is true that the men who held their ground against the police were driven back by the soldiers, for it is also worthy of note that there was "a hesitation on the part of both rioters and military to resort to the use of firearms." Both sides are loth to repeat the horrible lesson of the coup d'état; and Paris may well refrain till a more revolutionary hour.

The full details of the two last days at the barricades are yet unknown to us. The killed and wounded have not been counted, although it is possible that in the combats of the workingmen with the police, and in the advance of the military, as many lost their lives as would fall during a riot of a more ordinary character than one made formidable by barricades. Yet we hear little or no mention of death or wounds. Tranquillity is the order of both day and night. The Parisians pillaged an armory or two, but they sleep upon their guns. Seven barricades were built, but now they are like the seven sleepers. Further report will perhaps give us better knowledge of the temper and blood of Paris in her latest display of anger. Be it ever so bloodless, the exhibition itself deserves a tender thought from those who have France in their keeping, and must make sure that

every bayonet they hold is firm. It is now in order to speak of M. Ollivier. To him belongs the policy which, having brought about the sudden conviction of M. Rochefort, provoked the disorders which followed his arrest. The event justifies the suspicions of M. Thiers, M. [Estancelin, and perhaps Count Daru himself, along with an influential portion of the more temperate press and public of Paris, that M. Ollivier might have with wisdom postponed his attack upon a French deputy. Was it his duty to have arraigned and convicted M. Rochefort?

in point of date and enormity, has the precedence of all M. Rochefort's recent press offenses. Justice in such a case should begin with the murderer, and not with the libeler, so-called; but M. Ollivier, if not obedient to the plain direction of Napoleon, appears to have been over-zealous and superserviceable. What is most remarkable in M. Ollivier's dilemma is that the arrest of M. Rochefort is founded upon the subversion of most of the principles which the former has hitherto held. "The jury does not suffice me," once said this astute man. "What I wish for human thought is complete immunity. I "distinguish the act from the opinion. The act falls under the penal code. The opinion has only intellectual or moral responsibility. "There is my theory." There, indeed, is M. Ollivier's theory; but what has been his practice? Simply the pernicious martyrdom of a man whose sentence, light or heavy. was dictated by the same absolute power that caused [his arraignment, and whose punishment for a slight offense is to take undue precedence of the trial of a Prince charged with the terrible crime of murder. Rather than punish the assassin first, M. Ollivier would have first slaughtered the

SENSE IN CENSUS MAKING. Upon the authority of the Congressional Committee on the Ninth Census, we are authorized to state that there is in existence a distinct account of a census ordained by the Emperor Yee of China in the year 2042. This census antedates that of Moses and the Israelites at the time of the exodus by half a dozen centuries probably. It is curious that these Chinese are found to have originated or discovered several centuries before anybody else the things which pertain to civilization. Printing, gunpowder, the magnetic needle. and innumerable inventions in the arts, must be placed to their credit, and now we seem to find them the first census makers. Since the time of the Emperor Yee, it is to be supposed that the art of censusmaking has advanced somewhat. Statistics are now recognized as a science. China made the first census in 2042 B. C., and the United States made the best in 1860 A. D. But there are few things in the world that cannot be improved; and while Emperor Yee deserves credit for establishing the first census, Mr. Garfield deserves no less for a well-planned attempt to better the last and best. Mr. Garfield and the Committee reported numerous and considerable objections to the present method of taking the census.

An unknown census taker calls on a family and spreads before them his array of blanks, which they see for the first time. They fear it is not all right that an unknown individual with a lot of legal looking blanks should poke all sorts of questions at them, and suspicion of his inquisitorial character must be allayed, fears that it is an assessment for purposes of taxation must be quieted, the subject explained, and the memories of the families stimulated, before anything like the proper data can be ascertained. Under the present law the operations of the census are not sufficiently confidential, the citizen is not freed from the apprehension that his private affairs, the secrets of his family and business, will not be disclosed to his neighbors The facis given by members of one family will be seen by all those whose record succeeds theirs on the same blank, and the returns at the central office are not properly guarded from observation. Inaccuracy and waste of time are the result ant of these objections. Too much time is allowed in taking and publishing the census. The main report of 1850 was not published till 1853, and the volume relating to manufactures not till 1859. The preliminary report of 1860 was printed in 1862; full reports on population and agriculture were delayed until 1864; and those on manufactures and mortality till the end of 1866, when the reports were sadly out of date. For these and other defects in taking and issuing the census Mr. Garfield's bill proposed reasonable remedies. Smaller districts should be instituted, the present Congressional Districts being the most convenient, probably, and small enough for any man to intelligently arrange the work therein, and put its carrying out into the hands of intelligent men chosen for their especial fitness for the work. Separate schedules for the various topics of inquiry should be distributed before the visit of the census officer, and by this means it was believed that much greater correctness would be attained in the reports, and that the time required for the enumeration might be

reduced to one month. But Mr. Garfield's bill proposed not only to remedy certain defects in the taking and publishing of the census, but also a thorough revision of the present schedules of inquiry. That which had exclusive reference to slaves can now happily be dropped; that to color should include distinctively the Chinese, who certainly deserve such recognition, if for no other reason than that of having been the first census takers. Inquiries as to the education of children were to be advantageously increased. In accordance with the earnest desire of Dr. Jarvis, the branch of vital statistics was deservedly to receive more attention. The importance of inquiries as to public health, and the prevalence of diseases, is certainly as great as that of any other topic. The old schedule of agriculture, which contained 246 columns of inquiries, was carefully compressed into less than 80 in the new, and with the cutting out of old lumber, and the introduction of new and pertinent features, the Committee considered that a great improvement had been effected. The deficiencies of the old, though so much larger than the new schedule, are indicated in the addition of inquiries as to the value of farm buildings other than dwelling houses, the average number of cows milked during the year, and the value of poultry and its products on the farm. Industrial statistics and those of internal commerce were thoroughly revised. It is an almost incredible fact that what may be termed extractive industry, including the products of our mines, our fisheries, and the petroleum interest, has hitherto been wholly neglected in the census. Fuller statistics in regard to railroads were provided for, and the business of life insurance, which since the year 1860 has grown from comparatively nothing to its present proportions, insuring the enormous amount of nearly \$2,000,000,000, was to be statistically investigated. In the language of the Committee, "whether these companies are sound or "not, whether the people may rely upon the safe investment of the money which they 'have put into their hands, will altogether depend upon the way in which they are conducting their business, and we propose by "this bill to bring out the facts so that the "country may see what are the operations of

Under the head of Social Statistics the Com-

"these great corporations."

practically worthless. They omitted or reclassified them. In short, they found enough to do in the way of improvement to this Census bill, making it before the recess a subject of daily consideration. But since its passage to the Senate it has not secured the attention it deserves. The general features of the bill had our hearty approval. The zeal and labor bestowed upon it by Gen. Garfield refreshing, may well admire the Thespian deand his Committee were worthy of commendation, and so good a measure as they had produced deserved at the hands of the Senate careful consideration and some amendment, but not the cavaller treatment it has received. play, which must have been in something like It was yesterday defeated, and, as we fear, hopelessly.

An important bill to regulate the wharves and piers of this city is given elsewhere. It

MR. SWEENY'S WHARVES SCHEME.

is sweeping in its requirements, and puts great | well look to his laurels. power and responsibility into the hands of five new Commissioners (now called Board). The main points are, briefly: Five Commissioners are to be appointed by the Mayor, who shall, under the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, have exclusive control of wharves, piers, docks, land under water, and all that properly pertains to the water-front property owned by the city, to build, repair, keep, regulate, lease, &c. They must prepare plans and accept bids for improvements and Adams refused to go on with this, and finally repairs; and, more important, are required to decide upon some comprehensive and uniform | the Knights of Pythias in the vicinity, plan for new work. This looks toward no less than the grand scheme of Fernando Wood of stone piers, heavy sea-wall, and inclosed docks from the Battery to Harlem. The plans sclected are to be approved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and they are to issue bonds at not over \$3,000,000 a year for the necessary work. As there are many piers now leased or owned by private parties, provision is made purchasing them, or, in case owners refuse to sell, forcibly taking them under the State law allowing the taking of land for public purposes. The Board is to have exclusive control of leasing and regulating piers and docks, but leases must be sold at auction to the highest bidder for not more than ten years, with covenants of renewal. All the receipts from rents and other sources must be paid into the City Treasury. The annual expenses of the Board are limited to \$50,000. Advertising is restricted to five daily and five weekly papers.

The bill is one of great importance, and its leading purpose is prima facie what merchants have been asking for every year since 1840. But whether it is desirable to put the entire control of thirty miles of water front into the hands of Peter B. Sweeny, with no better security than that his tool in the Mayor's office may turn out a corrupt Commissioner and put in one still more corrupt, may well be questioned. The wharves, as they are and have been for half a century, are a disgrace to the city. It is upon this popular confession that the engineers of this bill hope to make their magnificent grabs. The construction of piers at will, the everlasting work of dredging and repairing, the unquestioned power to fix and change rates of wharfage-in other words, to strike" the vast mercantile interests, not only of this metropolis but of the whole world -are trusts not to be lightly placed in the hands of such men as we should naturally expect by Mayor Hall's carrying out the dictum

of Mr. Sweenv. But the bill is not yet out of Committee, and there will be a week, we understand, for the people to study its magnificent proportions. Any opposition that merchants or others may choose to make, should be done at once; for the system this Winter, in important matters, is to keep a bill as private as possible in Committee to the last moment, put in the finish- Government to-lull their fears or to awake ing (stealing) clause while it is on the road to them. the Speaker's desk, and rush it through the third reading with whip and spur. This bill is bad enough as it is; but we shall not be surprised, if it passes, to find it even more grasping when it appears in the Session Laws.

As cruel and unusual punishment is strictly condemned by law, we read with no small surprise that one Mr. Rooney has been sent to the State Prison for the extraordinary period of four years and six months for stealing a portrait of Sheriff O'Brien. This is indeed cruel. Mr. Rooney was no doubt actuated by (to him) a laudable ambition-that is, to put the Sheriff's portrait beside his own in the Rogues' Gallery. Of course he made a grave mistake. Mr. O'Brien, armed with the power, the responsibility, and the dignity of the sheriffalty, is a very different man from any ordinary person of that name who may have been intimate with Mr. Rooney in other days. While feeling that the punishment in this case is excessive, we gladly accept it as better than none at all. We also commend the celerity with which justice has pursued this dreadful offender, the promptness of his indictment, the brevity of his trial, and the electric velocity of the sentence. The terrible Rooney lies manacled in Sing Sing Prison: the inestimable portrait swings free on the brass nail of the owner; the official executioner is avenged, and the world breathes more free.-But pray, good prosecutors, jurors and judges, let us suggest the same commendable speed and a reasonable quantity of the severity in the case of other criminals. If the theft of a picture is worth four and a half years in prison, at what figures do you rate the lives of Rogers, Townsend, and other victims of the assassins who remain undiscovered or laugh at the idea of passing under the sacrificial hands of the officer whose picture was stolen?

It must be admitted that a great many persons in this city deserving imprisonment fail to get it. The public has a dim suspicion that our Judges might sometimes, with advantage, stretch their feelings so as to commit a few doubtful characters. Justice McCunn goes further. He has a penchant for imprisoning. Two or three weeks ago it was, a policeman whose memory was too short; on Tuesday last it was Mr. Stacom, the Keeper of the City Prison, whose memory was too long; and in each instance the alleged offense was contempt of court. Unhappy court! The second of these rash contemners was

ordered by Justice McCunn to produce before his Court one John Heffernan, a political bully now imprisoned in the Tombs. But, recollecting that the latter, having assaulted a woman at a disreputable ball, had been duly tried and sentenced therefor by Justices Dowling and Bixby, the Prison-keeper doubted the propriety of taking this precious scamp out of jail even Cunn's Court, since a continuous repetition of such processes would be tantamount to a general jail delivery. Mr. Stacom having, for this liesitation, been sent to keep company with the into the high-toned precincts of Justice Mc-

have brought to trial the Prince whose crime, mittee told us that certain inquiries proved forgetful policeman in Ludlow-st., was brought out thence by habeas corpus ; his case was prosented yesterday by the District-Attorney be fore Judge Ingraham, and he was immediate justify the expectation of a better census for ly discharged. It results that Heffernan conthe year 1870 than that of ten years ago. The tinues in the Tombs; while Justice McCunn's House of Representatives did its duty well by Court, its wounded dignity unsoothed, remains an object of contempt. We degenerate theater-goers who think the

five acts of a tragedy too many, and who find the short and bustling farce which follows to votion of the Chinese, A Celestial company has just finished a season at Marysville, Cal during which, for three whole months, they only completed the presentation of a single five hundred acts. It was of the historical description, and, boldly ignoring the unities, its incidents extended through several centuries, so that children in the first act were Methusalchs in the last. The author's name is not given, but the facile Mr. Boucicault may

-While we are upon this subject we may mention a curious performance of "Hamlet! the other night at Massillon, Ohio. Mr. Edwin Adams was the melancholy Dane; but when after incredible difficulties the play was so far finished that the skull of poor Yorick was wanted, it was found that there was ne'er a cranium (off anybody's shoulders) in the house A boy sent to borrow one of a neighboring doctor, returned with an entire skeleton! Mr. a wooden skull was obtained from a lodge of

There is no such thing as satisfying the "Free Traders." The Dry Goods Reporter. in an article complaining of the amended Tari bill recently introduced into the House by Mr Schenck, says: "In fine, all the burdens that press most severely upon this great mass of consumers are either retained or increased." Mr. Wells, in his Report, estimates the deties for the current year from imports of ter coffee, and its substitutes-sugar and molassesat \$60,000,000. The amended bill practically reduces these duties at least one-fourth. Is the no saving? The Free Trader would retain th imposts on tea and coffee, but reduce them o iron, wool, and cotton goods, thus diminishing the protection we give to our working classes It is Labor, not iron, or steel, or wool, or cot ton, that we desire to protect.

We take courage. A play has actually bee d-d in London; regularly hissed from the stage in the old-fashioned, orthodox Ansevinc way. It was called "Modern Grange"; are although the author, Mr. F. C. Burnand, ma feel a little melancholy about it (as Charl-Lamb did about his farce of "Mr. H-,") we would assure him that he is really more of a public benefactor than if the thing which he produced had run for fifty nights. We hall this incident as a sign that audiences intend hereafter to exercise their acknowledged and indisputable right of expressing dissatisfaction. Having sometimes been caught hissing "solitary "and alone," to our great embarrassment, we shall join the sibilant chorus with a kind of measureless content.

Earl Granville has written a letter on the postponement of the transfer of the Hudson Bay Territory, which accords with the conciliatory temper of the note which Sir John Young has addressed his rebels through a Commissioner. The citizens of Fort Garry, whose internal heat survived a mass meeting in the open air at 20 degrees below zero, have agreed to elect a council of forty, which shall represent their wants and demands. A bishop and a priest assisted at this meeting, and declared for justice rather than for war. The tone of the Half-Breeds is not implacable, and it rests with the Dominion

Somebody has made out a programme of Manifest Destiny which is to include San Domingo, Hayti, Cuba, Mexico, Jamaica, the Bahamas, the Isthmus of Darien, Canada, Columbia, the Sandwich Islands, and the Fejees. If there are any other scraps of territory lying loose about the tropics, or floating, as it were, in waste ocean, Manifest Destiny is willing to hear of them. All this, too, while we are tampering with the jealous Dominicans and leaving the Cubans to themselves, while we are training up new States in the way th should go, and peopling territories, and paying debts. Destiny has a great deal to do, at a may as well do it calmly. Translate it in Responsibility, and many of us will agree thet it is best to make haste slowly.

Some half a dozen ladies, if not more, a engaged in the business of popular lecturie this Winter; and some of them are meetiwith remarkable success-drawing audiences that pay, and receiving applause that is hearty. The success of those already in the field has stirred up quite a number of other ladies try their fortunes as lecturers, and every no and then we see announcements of the first ventures of new workers at this business. In a number of cases, however, they seem to as to choose the wrong sort of subjects to insure success. They should be particular to select themes that they know something about. Miss Field, Miss Logan, and Miss Dickinson understand this.

There is a pleasant hallucination that the Government of England can be easily persuaded to part with British Columbia, Neva Scotia, the Bahama Islands, and trifles of that nature. Such action, however, is not consistent with the traditions or with the designs of the Mother Country. She will make the utmost use of her territorial powers before she allows them to escape her, and will not surrender Columbia, for instance, till she has tried every means to bribe or coax that State into loyal relations with the Confederation.

We recently commented on a very sad suicide, of which we spoke as "The Scranton Tragedy," The case really occurred at Williamsport. The mistake as to locality was due to the fact that the young man dated the letter which he left to his relatives. explaining his intentions, at Scrauton.

MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA-LINDA. The joint appearance of Miss Kellogg and Rencout last night in "Linda di Chameunix" attracted a fair audience to the Academy of Music, but not se large one as we expected to see. The two singers whom we have mentioned are both excellent in this opera, and Ronconi as Antonio is, perhaps, at his best. The rest of the east, if not excellent, was, at least, respectable. Lett was decidedly successful as Carlo; Madame Lumbi made a muscular and strong-langed Picrotto; Reyna wat as good as usual in the character of the Profest, and